

THE Pioneer



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Salt Lake's City & County Building is Monumental Shrine

*Located On Washington Square — Designed In 1891 — Dedicated In 1894 — Cost About \$884,000
— Served As State Capitol Until 1916 — Now Used For City And County Offices.*

—Photo Courtesy Newell G. Knight
Story on page 4.

The President's Message

By E. Morton Hill



Let's Keep Out of Blind Alleys

INNUMERABLE BLIND alleys beset men everywhere. It is a rare man who is able to admit, with Charles Lamb's honesty, "I am a bundle of prejudices made up of likings and dislikings." It is an ever rarer man who realizes the powers of prejudice shown by the jingle, "I ran against a prejudice that quite cut off the view."

Every man, and every group of men, must at certain times face the hard decision of whether or not the time has come to bypass extrapolation and explore speculation. The more hesitant and conservative will lean most strongly toward extrapolation, since that means continuing a trend or path into the future by extending its present direction and maintaining the shape it has displayed in the past. But speculation has far more elbow room and since it starts with "What if . . . ?", it may hold an infinitely greater chance of coming up with new and cohesive solutions.

The National Board, Sons of Utah Pioneers, has always been interested in learning of new ideas whereby they could improve the organization. It has been felt that there should be close cooperation and meaningful communication with the local chapters. With this in mind, it has been the practice to hold an annual Presidents' Dinner and business meeting in the spring of the year, at which time the presidents of the chapters meet with the board.

Plans are underway for this year's meeting and it is hoped that the members of the National Society will communicate to their representatives to this meeting any ideas which they might have to improve the organization. It is hoped that the meeting will result in a meaningful dialogue and a whole-hearted unwillingness to leave things as they are because "they have always been that way."

Several areas need to be explored, such as: elections . . . possible changes in procedure and offices; projects . . . each chapter should undertake a project which is in keeping with the ideals and purposes of our organization; new members . . . methods by which we can attract new members and expand to new chapters.

Let us not be led down blind alleys.

A Turn Toward Self Reliance

The U. S. House Ways and Means Committee has approved the Administration's Family Assistance (Welfare) plan, a program designed by President Nixon to end the scandal that has been the welfare system in this country for a number of years.

In extenuation of his new deal for public assistance Mr. Nixon said: "The way our welfare system encourages idleness is a scandal. The way our welfare system breaks up families is a scandal. The way our welfare system robs human beings of their dignity—binding succeeding generations in a lifetime of despair—is the worst scandal of all."

The president then announced his determination to end the scandal—to reform a system that has "failed the taxpayers, insulted the working poor and placed people on the treadmill of dependency. We call the plan 'workfare' rather than welfare because it encourages people to work," he explained.

Under the new program there is no incentive for a poor worker to quit his job and go on welfare because another recipient of public aid is sitting around doing nothing and getting more for not working than does his neighbor who works. With "workfare" this disincentive is removed. A family with a working member, under the new plan, will get more than a family without a working member. Work will always be rewarded, therefore most householders will go to work.

Under the old setup every dollar earned was subtracted from the welfare payment which is 100 per cent taxation. Now, with the working poor added to the welfare lists, the principle is projected that work is to be rewarded in America. This helps the man who is not looking for a hand-out and gives a boost to the fellow who already is trying to climb, all of which is a good investment toward ultimate independence and self-reliance. It saves the country money because it starts people moving off the welfare rolls and onto payrolls.



Prophecy About The Pioneers

ONE WARM day in 1839 the Prophet Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon and Heber C. Kimball were approaching the town of Commerce, later Nauvoo, when Pres. Rigdon, weary of the unrest that had been his lot since he joined the Church, expressed fond hopes concerning the apparent permanency of the new location when Elder Kimball interrupted to say: "A very pretty place, indeed, but not a long-abiding home for the Saints."

The gist of this prophetic utterance was that the Saints were not likely to live in their beloved Nauvoo for long. Later, Joseph himself predicted in the clearest possible terms the westward migration of his people. Writing under date of Aug. 6, 1842, the Prophet said: "I had a conversation with a group of brethren in the shade of the building (the Masonic Hall at Montrose) on the subject of our persecutions in Missouri and the constant annoyance which had followed us since we were driven from that state."

"I prophesied that the Saints would continue to suffer much affliction and would be driven to the Rocky Mountains; many would apostatize; others would be put to death by our persecutors or lose their lives in consequence of exposure, of disease—and some of you will live to go and assist in building settlements and cities and see the Saints become a mighty people in the midst of the Rocky Mountains."

Anson Call, who was present when this prediction was uttered, declared that Joseph thereupon entered into a detailed description of the place to which the Saints would go, mentioning in particular the "snow-capped mountains" and "the streams running down from the gorges."

He spoke of the scenes through which the Saints would pass while on their journey, of the apostasy which would occur and the dead that would lie between the beginning and the end of the trek. Speaking in his journal of a meeting held in the assembly room in Nauvoo, the Prophet says: "I prophesied that within five years we would be out of the power of our old enemies, whether they were apostates, or of the world, and told the brethren to record it."

It is perfectly clear from these prophecies that the idea of a home in the West for the Saints was not a vague, uncertain idea of Brigham Young and the general authorities, before the death of the Prophet Joseph.

THINKING

*Though man a thinking being is defined,
Few use the grand prerogative of mind;
How few think justly of the thinking few!
How many never think, who think they do!*

Fallacy of Living Backward

THE MAN WHO Lived Backward," the Malcolm Ross best seller, is to be made into a movie. If it follows the script the film should prove educational, stimulating, and withal uplifting.

The author carries his central character Mark Selby, through a long life in reverse, from World War II to the conclusion of the Civil War. It closes in 1865 as Selby, through foreknowledge of historical events, makes a desperate attempt to save President Lincoln from assassination.

The fictional experience of Mark Selby is too symbolical of our own tendencies. As the years pile up we are disposed to submit to the temptation to live backward. We would like to retreat into some comfortable shelter that lives in the preciousness of memory.

We are afraid of the unknown future, resist change and tend to measure the temporary present by some fixed point in the past. This complex is a hindrance to peace of mind and our capacity for life. It betrays a lack of faith, for God has made change an elemental part of living.

We are foolish to stake a permanent residence at any point in our thinking or career. In the heyday of success and enjoyment it is a good stabilizer to pause occasionally and reflect: "Even this shall pass away." Time brings inevitable changes and they must be reckoned with or we are made most unhappy. Our tastes, interests, abilities, friends and families change. Thank the Lord this is so. These changes make possible our development. They challenge the good and the bad in us and we can use them to serve worthy purposes, regardless of age or handicaps:

"The days of our years are three score and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow for it is soon to be cut off . . ." (Psalm 90:10)

The Old Testament makes old age the reward for obedience to parents. The Apostle Paul speaks of age as a merciful gift of Providence to enable us to do penance for the sins of youth. Age has been termed the fountain of wisdom and experience from which younger folk can drink. Michelangelo, who lived to be almost ninety, often used to repeat this motto as he chiseled his marble masterpieces: "I still learn."

The men of Mormondom live longer than those of average longevity, the statistics show, and one of the reasons, said the late President George Albert Smith, is that "they keep busy with their various duties and assignments almost to their dying day."

451 Washington Square

Picturesque City & County Building Registered As Monumental Shrine

By Harold H. Jensen
National SUP Historian

It is altogether fitting and proper that Salt Lake's classic and historic City and County Building has been registered with the country's monumental historic shrines. Designed in 1891, construction started in 1892 and the building completed in 1894, this is one of the most beautiful and artistically imposing public edifices in all of America.

Outstanding in Salt Lake City and Utah, next to Temple Square, the City and County Building on Washington Square, is best known and remembered by visitors who come to this Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Oddly enough, present day Salt Lakers do not recognize readily the place as Washington Square, its original name.

A number of Utah historical and monumental sites during recent months have been given place in the National Registry of Historic Places and the grand old City and County Building merits this recognition quite as readily as any others. The Utah Historical Society and the special committee selected these places in this state for such distinction, and are to be commended for their enthusiasm and splendid judgment. Pioneer Magazine has been carrying feature articles on some of these choice sites.

Historian On The Alert

Historian Newell G. Knight has been most active in keeping alive the history of the City and County Building as he records in turn the record of what is done with the place year after year. He has kept his trusty typewriter busy the past year reporting the changes, remodelings and modernizing projects that are aimed to a complete renovation of the old structure.

Mr. Knight's resume of the "C&C Building" story follows:

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"Washington Square was set aside for public functions by the early pioneers. Emigrants just entering the valley used it as a camping and recruiting site. The original site selected for the City and County Building at First South and State St. was later abandoned in favor of the public square.

"Construction of the building, designed by architects Proudfoot, Bird and Monheim, began in December, 1891. The laying of the cornerstone in 1892 was under the direction of the Masonic Fraternity. Finally completed in 1894, at a cost of \$884,000, the new structure was dedicated by Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church. Shortly after completion of the building, it served the new State of Utah as its Capitol until 1916. Since then, it has been in continuous use with the north half serving the City and the south half the County governments.

A Noted Architect

"The building exhibits many of the design characteristics associated with the noted architect H. H. Richardson, especially the gabled dormers of the tower and the entrance arches. The sculptured ornament by Frenshman Linde is a major element of the exterior design and covers the entire range of Utah history from prehistoric Lake Bonneville to the time of the erection of the building.

"Large statues which used to be above each of the four entrances and on the tower were taken down shortly after the 1934 earthquake when they became a hazard. The interior, with its broad corridors and colorful patterned tile floors, remains essentially as it was built throughout most of the building. Much of the modernization has been done with the intent that it could be removed easily, thus facilitating a proper restoration.

"The direction of additional interior remodeling, the constantly deteriorating exterior, and the building's recent inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places have prompted officials of both City and County to appropriate \$15,000 each to match federal funds for an architect to complete a feasibility study and restoration masterplan."

—Newell G. Knight

Phil Miner's Indian Art Attracts Attention In Sugar House Exhibit



Phil Miner, noted Utah artist and specialist on the Navaho Indian theme, and Sue Bateman, arrange a late Miner painting at American Savings & Loan office in Sugar House where Utah art is a special attraction since completion of the company's new building.

Perhaps the best way to describe Phil Miner's work is with his statement of why he paints what he does: "Indians typify the greatest of human emotions. . . . All of the resentments and vicissitudes of human life are most apparent in these deprived individuals."

Miner is well qualified to capture the American Indian in his truest form. He was born on an Indian Reservation in Ioka, Utah, 8 miles southwest of Roosevelt. He studied art before and while attending the University of Utah. World War II interrupted his education and while stationed in Florida, he studied art at the Leonetti Art School in Tampa and while in Germany, with several private instructors.

Mr. Miner has exhibits here in Salt Lake City at the Art Barn, at the Lamppost Gallery, and at the continued exhibits in American Savings Sugar House office. He has other exhibits throughout the country.

(American Savings Magazine)

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Our Readers Write

Let's Preserve Beauty Areas

Must all our natural beauty areas be sacrificed for highway efficiency, speed and convenience? Can't we save at least a few of these charming and picturesque places so beloved by our pioneer forebears and from which they received so much sustenance, comfort, strength and relief? Does the automobile have to get all the breaks?

It seems that in recent years the needs of the highways must come first and anything else is set aside for this frenzy. Too bad. It is a short-sighted move to blight and destroy the natural environment that automobiles may have full sway as they give off with their fumes and run up the highway fatality totals.

Utah and the Intermountain West are at the crossroads on the proposition of whether to clean up the air and preserve what's left of our canyon slopes and streams, or to spew obnoxious fumes along these natural narrow valleys with their colorful precipitous sides, so beautifully decorated with their multi-colored rocks, trees and sparkling streams.

If we feel to go along with the abolishment of these places of charm and contentment in favor of rapid transportation and commercial aggrandizement, then there is no hope for the fisherman, the hiker, the picnicker and the others who look to these places for the recreation, joy and contentment that the early pioneers found in them. Why do we even

consider such a destructive and ruinous proposition?

It is actually no equation at all—the man in the speeding automobile or huge freighter-truck vs. the wishes of those millions who need the open spaces, the scenic wonders and the etheriel inspiration that comes from nature's beauty. There is so little of it left unexploited.

The Sons of Utah Pioneers could do a splendid service in working more diligently and more enthusiastically as a united organization in the preservation and unfoldment of these beautiful havens of peace and quiet.

—R.A.C. Sandy

Meeks Article Pleases

If my wife, who was the daughter of Mary Jane Weeks, were still alive, she would join me in thanking you for your recent story on Grandmother Meeks and the United Order in the Pioneer Magazine. It was a fine contribution to our family history.

An interesting sidelight on Dr. Meeks was that he loved his wife Mary so dearly that he named all his five girls Mary—Marry Ann, Mary Elizabeth, etc.

I am 86 years old now, drive my car, live alone and attend socials and church meetings. It has been noted that I am the only bugler who blows a trumpet wearing false teeth. I have served as bugler in several Mormon Battalion victory parades.

—William (Bill) Johnson

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SALT LAKE'S PIONEER 'BARNACLE THEATER'

First Mini-Playhouse In America Kept Dramatic Arts Alive

By HAROLD H. JENSON
SUP National Historian

Firsts in the cultural arts for Utah are so common that they might well be regarded as a staple product, but the story of a newly-discovered "first" for Salt Lake City and the Deseret Territory must carry a very special label. It is the heretofore little-publicized account of the presentations of the so-called "Barnacle Theater," built out of a barn located at 443 South First West St. along about 1888-1890.

Research on this pioneer cultural project supports the opinion that this was America's first "little theater." It was the idea of R. K. Thomas, a merchant and actor who turned a brick barn on his property into a playhouse, much to the delight of his own growing family and the children of his neighbors.

The late William McLaughlin, pioneer carpenter and close friend of the Thomas family, did most of the remodeling. The hayloft was made into a gallery seating about 50 people and equipped with wooden benches, same style as those used in the Salt Lake Theater. The pit was the former buggy-shed and the stage was built over the horse stalls. The little show-house, which seated around 150 patrons in all, was appropriately christened by Mrs. Thomas, "The Barnacle."

Aid Of An Artist

With use, the stage was found to be too small, so an addition with real



Cast of Kate Thomas' original play "A Bit Of Nonsense" presented in the "Barnacle Theater," probably America's first "Little Theater" around 1880-1890. The players: Kate, Blanche, Elbert Thomas, Belle McLaughlin and Rose Thomas.

footlights was added. A basement was dug and two dressing rooms were built under the stage. A New York artist, a Mr. Peterson, a friend of Mr. Thomas who was visiting in Salt Lake, painted the scenery and decorated the interior of the building.

Adults interested in the theater watched the progress of the Barnacle with great interest and several of them played on its little stage. Among the foremost of thespians adding their talents to the project were: David McKensie and John S. Lindsay, who had played at the Salt Lake Theater; Horace G. Whitney, dramatic critic and later editor of The Deseret News; Ada Patterson, also a drama critic and later a noted author in New York City; and Channing Pollock, later a nationally renowned playwright.

John Lindsay's two youngest daughters, Ruby and Millie were prominent

in the cast. Other well-known stage stars of those days in the Barnacle spotlight were Ida Dew, Irene Kelley, also a noted singer of the times; and Gertrude and Mabel O'Malley. Later came Blanche Kendall Thomas, who later played on Broadway. R. Kendall Thomas, youngest of this talented family, played juvenile parts and developed into an adult star. His most successful role was in "The Flower Of The Family." Later he played stock all over the American circuit.

Elbert Thomas On Stage

One of the last plays presented by the Thomases was written by Kate for the purpose of raising money for the purpose of publishing a book by Henry W. Naisbett. The show netted over \$500 which wasn't exactly stage money in those days. Kate added to (see BARNACLE, next page)



Salt Lake's "Barnacle Theater" which was located at 443 South First West, previously a barn, kept alive the Mormon love for the dramatic arts.

GALA SWEETHEART PARTY HELD

The annual Valentines Sweetheart Dinner Party of the Salt Lake City Chapter, held in the Lafayette Ballroom, Hotel Utah, was a great success with the largest attendance ever. Orchids were presented to the ladies.

The program was a Latin American Ambiente presented by dancer Estela Dolenar, guitarist Erasmo Fuentes, and Paraguayan Harps played by Beverly Barton and Marilee Clark—Most delightful. Honored guests were Pres. and Mr. E. Morton Hill and Director and Mrs. Orson Wright of the National S.U.P.



Interior view of the Salt Lake Theatre. The theatre stood on the northwest corner of State and First South streets from the time of its construction in 1861-62 until it was demolished in 1928. Utah State Historical Society photograph.

Barnacle

(continued from preceding page)

her successes with a play "When The Cat's Away" which she sold to Samuel French who staged it under the title, "A Bit of Nonsense."

In the original Barnacle cast, Rose Thomas, author of many poems, including the charming piece "The Colored Fountain," played Sooty, one of her best parts, and Elbert, who became a United States senator, played Snuffles, and critics said he was "very good in the part."

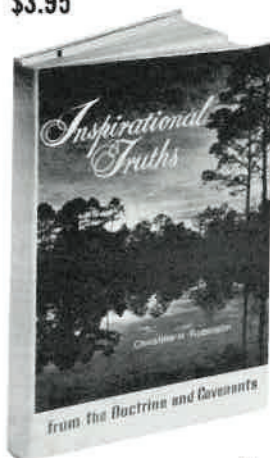
Ultimately R. K. Thomas sold the old residence, and the Barnacle descended from the realm of fancy to hum-drum living. It became a machine shop, a soap factory and a tool-house and was later torn down. But it left its imprint on many young minds for on its miniature stage was developed a love for a noble art, appreciation for the good things of literature and a spirit of love and fraternity that endured throughout the lives of these pioneer thespians. That was the spirit of "The Barnacle."

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Burial Site May Be that of Mormon Colony

What is believed to be the burial site of a Mormon colony that came from Ohio to Missouri in 1834 and was stricken by cholera, has been located, according to an Associated Press news release out of Kansas City.

The skeleton remains of three persons were found near the banks of Rush Creek in Clay County in 1958. A pathologist said they were partial skeletons of two men and a woman, dead more than 100 years.

Vivian Graybill, an elder in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, said: "We feel we have found the burial ground of cholera victims of the plague of 1834. While we do not have ultimate proof and have exhausted every means of investigation, we can find no record of any other people of the church being in that vicinity (Rush Creek) at that time."

Graybill said that Joseph Smith, first president of the Mormon Church, led 205 men, 10 women and several children from Ohio in May 1834 to bring supplies and aid to Mormons who had been driven out of Jackson County into Clay County, the Associated Press dispatch explained. The group camped at Rush Creek in June and 68 members of the party there were stricken with cholera. Thirteen men and one woman died. Mr. Graybill's research disclosed that the woman's name was Betsy Parrish, who was secretary to Joseph Smith.

The bodies uncovered at Rush Creek were wrapped in blankets. They were buried at night, said Graybill, to avoid arousing Clay County residents over the situation with the Mormon colony. Survivors returned to Ohio later.

The burial site is 1½ miles east of Liberty. Further excavations are planned, said Graybill, and if the Mormon colony theory is confirmed, his church will put a marker on the spot or make a shrine of the area, according to the AP report.

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SAGA OF THE PONY EXPRESS**Tale of Courage and Adventure Marked Mail Relays**

*By Justice Frank Bray
California Court Of Appeals
in "The Pony Express"*

Probably no other important event in American history has been as poorly contemporaneously reported nor has caused as much controversy over exactly how it came into being, was operated, its exact route, who participated in it, who were the individuals who made the greatest runs and many other matters that we would like to know today than the Pony Express. But on one subject all historians agree. It was a great enterprise and demonstrated to the full the great courage, ingenuity and stamina of the Americans of the early days.

As Roy S. Bloss says in his most authoritative book, "Pony Express — The Great Gamble," it was a great gamble by Russell, Majors and Waddell, the men who organized and operated it in 1860, and a financially losing one, till Wells Fargo and Ben Holladay took over in 1861. Yet it testifies to the American genius for taking a chance, and for organizational ability. As for the riders who participated, the statement of Tennyson in "Idylls of the King" is applicable in describing their qualities, "Strength of heart and might of limb, but mainly use and skill are winners" in this endeavor.

Days of the Pioneers

It is important in these days of rock-n-roll, Bikini bathing suits, topless girls, and wars we must not win, that we think of the pioneers. Also, in these days of the TV westerns that are about as true to life as mud pies are to the pies mother used to bake, and drug store cowboys, that we occasionally remember, it behooves us to turn our thoughts to the hardy pioneers, to the accomplishments of the Pony Express, and the brave men that made it possible.

It was a great risk that Russell, Majors and Waddell took in 1860

when they started a new and revolutionary mail service. The chance of financial success was mighty slim, and turned out to be slimmer. They



Official insignia-mark of The Pony Express Magazine, used by permission.

had to gather together not ordinary ponies but the fastest and hardest ones available. There were some 420 of them stationed at some 190 stage stops. There were some 80 riders at the start. More joined later, making a total of 113. All of them had to be skilled, fearless and of great physical endurance. In addition some 400 men to tend the way stations had to be found. The route, about 2,000 miles long, led through dangerous Indian country, over difficult and at times almost impassable trails. Each rider had a run of about 75 miles or five stations, depending upon the terrain, with a change of mounts every 10 to 15 miles. (The figures I have given are not necessarily correct. These, like many of the details of the Pony Express operation, are shrouded in mystery and the cause of much controversy.)

Danger as a Day's Work

The riders took many chances daily. However, they never realized the heroic work in which they were engaged. They simply regarded the perils of Indians, of weather, and all the other dangers they had to face as being all in the day's work.

The first messenger from the West left on the Pony Express at the office

of Alta Telegraph Company on Montgomery at Clay, on April 3, 1860, at approximately 4:00 p.m. The same day a rider left St. Joseph, Missouri. He was supposed to leave at 4:00 p.m. but was delayed two hours and 15 minutes because the messenger who was to deliver the mail from the east to the rider was delayed by missing train connections.

The first trip from St. Joseph to San Francisco took a little less than 14 days, while the first trip from San Francisco to St. Joseph took only 10 days. During the short life of the Pony Express (less than two years) the time was reduced, the fastest run being made by the riders carrying Lincoln's Inaugural Address, St. Joseph to Sacramento in seven days, 11 hours. The longest ride is claimed to have been made by Pony Bob Haslam, 380 miles in 36 hours. He is said to have found his stations burned by Indians and continued on until he found a station and rider intact. Whether Haslam was the rider who had this experience or not, there were many instances of the riders finding the stations unavailable because of Indian attacks, necessitating the particular rider to continue on in the saddle, weary though he might be, but undaunted in his determination that the Pony Express mail must go through.

The riders generally were young men 18 to 20 years of age. They rode for \$50 a month and board. They were required to be wiry and light, as weight on the ponies would impede speed of the latter. At first they bristled with armament, two revolvers, a Bowie knife and a rifle. It soon became apparent that this was too much weight to carry, and moreover that their best protection against the Indians was speed rather than arms. The Indian ponies could not match the Pony Express ponies in speed. Soon the riders reduced their armament to a single pistol and were instructed "to run, not fight."



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The Mormon Battalion, during the longest march in military history, arrives at a riverbank after a long and dusty day's march. (Photo of an old pioneer painting owned by the Mormon Battalion.)

Mormon Battalion Trail May Be Given Official Recognition On Scenic System.

(continued from preceding page)

Chihuahua, they went over the mountains near the San Guadalupe pass in what is now southwestern New Mexico. After crossing the mountains, the battalion headed for the San Pedro River. They headed north along the river valley for nearly a week and then turned west to Tucson. From Tucson they traveled in a northwest direction heading for the Gila River and the Pima Villages there. From this point onward, the route of the Mormon Battalion and Kearny's route were one and the same.

Ordeal in Desert

"Upon reaching the confluence of the Gila with the Colorado on Jan. 8, 1847, the battalion turned down the Colorado for about a dozen miles until they reached the point where Kearny had crossed earlier. It was a difficult and time-consuming crossing and set the stage for the battalion's most severe test, the six-day crossing of the California desert. Water holes were some 30 to 40 miles apart and some of the Saints gave out with thirst. Stock perished and the boots the battalion had been outfitted with began going to pieces."

On Jan. 29, the first of the battalion reached San Diego and viewed the Pacific Ocean for the first time. The rest, totaling 350, arrived one day later. Commander Cooke addressed them and gave his congratulations by stating "we have discovered and made a road of great value to our country . . ."

"WILD BILL" HICKOK MADE SURE PONY EXPRESS MAIL GOT THROUGH

By HERB HAMLIN
(Editor The Pony Express)

There were 113 brave and fearless riders who rode for the Pony Express during its 18 months of its operation in 1860 and 1861 and nobody ever heard of one of them ever going on strike for more money.

On the contrary when Russell, Majors and Waddell defaulted in payments due the government, they went broke owing riders, station tenders, and feed barns, and rentals for buildings. Yet, the riders instead of hollering and quitting, kept on carrying Uncle Sam's mail. They inwardly felt a deep responsibility.

Dave McCandless, who was pugnacious and whipped everybody in the country, was the owner of the Pony Express station at Rock Creek, Nebraska. They were behind on the rent. He was determined to throw 'em out if they didn't pay, according to testimony of old timers interviewed years ago.

Anyone who's acquainted with Wild Bill Hickok's life knows he wasn't going to be put out of any place, nor was he going to throw down his guns

Express Riders Had To Be Men Of Virtue

Each Pony Express Rider was required to take a most unique oath: "While I am in the employ of A. Majors, I agree not to use profane language, not to get drunk, not to gamble, not to treat animals cruelly, and not to do anything else that is incompatible with the conduct of a gentleman, and I agree, if I violate any of the above conditions, to accept my discharge without any pay for my services."

Perhaps it is just as well that history fails to record how well this oath was kept. No instance has come down to us of any rider being discharged for swearing, gambling, getting drunk or not conducting himself as a gentleman.

We must, therefore, give them the benefit of the doubt and consider that in addition to being men of great courage, they were paragons of virtue.

—The Pony Express

and enter into fistic combat with the town's champion scrapper. So when he came over to collect the money Russell, Majors, and Waddell hadn't paid, or put 'em out, Wild Bill probably told him to "go easy or else."

No one knows exactly what happened, but McCandless was just another of Wild Bill's targets, and his guns were so accurate in scores of fracas, he was known to never miss. He is reported to have killed 15 soldiers at one time at Fort Hays, Kansas, with his two six-shooters.

"Their guns were too slow going off, and two or three of his shots, it was reported, went through others behind the front men. Be that as it may, Uncle Sam's mail didn't stop going through Rock Creek Station, and the horses that rested there were bedded down and fed daily by Wild Bill.

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THE CALIFORNIA CHAPTER OF SUP

'Mission Possible' And Performed Well For The First Quarter Century

LOS ANGELES — Organized in 1946, the California Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers has now completed its first quarter century as a strong and active unit of this distinguished society. Its accomplishments have been varied and extensive, some of the most ambitious in SUP history.

William E. Nelson, then vice-president of the national society, installed the chapter and John F. Howells, his brother-in-law, was chairman and presided at the installation meeting.

Fired with enthusiasm for their newly-acquired status, the chapter qualified 10 of its members for the historic Centennial Trek—Nauvoo to Salt Lake City (1947). Members of the California Chapter made significant contributions to Utah's Centennial.

Ground was broken July 13, 1953 for the Fort Moore Pioneer Memorial, honoring the famous Mormon Battalion. Five years later the beautiful memorial was dedicated by Pres. Hugh B. Brown, grandson of James S. Brown who was a youth of 19 when the U.S. Flag was raised for the first time officially over California.

Charge And Challenge

The Mormon Battalion grandson, in his dedicatory prayer, asked God to keep this flag aloft forever. The flagpole and pylon of the memorial were a charge and a challenge to the descendants of the battalion. The California Chapter accepted these impressive tokens and its first newsletter dated December 1953, was sent to all members urging them to build up a large and active membership.

In 1954, John F. (Jack) Howells, Jr. was made co-chairman of the Publicity Committee for the Fort Moore Memorial and this committee forthwith drew up a resolution inviting the Tabernacle Choir to sing in the

Hollywood Bowl for fund-raising purposes. The choir was not able to accept this invitation. The fund-raising campaign was initiated by contacting descendants of the Mormon Battalion, which effort resulted in raising \$2,000, which was the first private money to be advanced to the Fort Moore Memorial Committee, John Anson Ford, chairman. Don and Beulah McAllister worked as a dedicated team in this phase of the campaign.

Pres. Howells received a most encouraging letter from the First Presidency of the Church in regard to the project. The local chapter was recognized, and great prestige was added when Pres. Howells was nominated and elected to the Advisory Committee of the Fort Moore Memorial.

Church Support

Another highlight in the history of this chapter was the resolution passed and signed by all the stake presidents of the Southern California L.D.S. Stakes, endorsing the chapter's campaign and urging all church members to contribute. The Church News in Salt Lake City gave the project state-wide and national publicity.

The fund-raising campaign was climaxed by the efforts of outstanding talented members of the Church residing in California. They pooled their efforts and their talents by presenting a musical play, "Handcarts West," which was staged for four nights in the East Los Angeles Junior College Auditorium. The cost of the flagpole and the pylon (almost \$100,000) was funded by the concerted efforts of these performers and the efforts of the Southern California Mormon community.

Through the Fort Moore project, a few dedicated SUP members were able to bring to the attention of the Church, the Southern California and Utah populations, and the nation's military establishment, a very important event in our nation's history,



one of the most heroic feats in all history, performed by the Mormon Battalion. In accomplishing this, the chapter entertained four governors, one chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, three mayors, two members of the Council of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and two presidents of the Church.

SUP Support

California Chapter SUP received citations from the City of Los Angeles and a resolution from the California State Legislature, all citing the heroic contribution to the United States by the Mormon Battalion.

Chapter members will always be grateful to the parent organization for the encouragement and support it gave the chapter and the individual awards given to each member of the Fort Moore Memorial Committee. The chapter endeavored to show its appreciation by donating one of the very few Pony Express Post Offices in existence to the SUP Pioneer Village.

The years 1946 to 1971 were memorable in the history of the California Chapter. It is not likely that it will ever again have such splendid opportunities to perform so many memorable projects. If it does, the spirit developed in the chapter through these united endeavors will go a long way toward the promotion of future programs.

—J.F.H.

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SUP PROFILES

Marvin W. Follett

Marvin W. Follett is an SUP and Mormon Battalion devotee with an illustrious and sturdy heritage. It was his 2nd great grandfather at whose funeral the Prophet Joseph Smith delivered that stirring and deeply doctrinal sermon "The King Follett Discourse," now regarded church-wide as Mormon scripture. King was a close associate and confidant of the Mormon Prophet.

W. A. Follett, great grandfather, was a member of the original Mormon Battalion. Great grandmother, Barbara Mills Haws told Marvin the Joseph Smith Story as she heard it from the lips of the prophet when the family lived next door to the Smith home in Nauvoo.

Marvin's mother was a descendant of William F. Carter who was one of the first missionaries sent by the Church into India and the first missionary to carry the Book of Mormon around the world. Pres. Brigham Young taught Marvin's grandmother to speak English and she in turn taught her father, Mons Larson.

Marvin W. Follett was born June 8, 1905, in Glenbar, Ariz. He has served nine years in a bishopric and 11 years as a high counselor in the South Arizona Stake. He has served as Sunday School superintendent, Mutual Improvement Assn. president and high priests group leader.



*Marvin W. Follett
... turns interest into action*

During 30 years of scouting activity he has earned the Eagle Scout, Silver Beaver and Woodbadge awards.

During the past 13 years Mr. Follett has traced the Mormon Battalion trail over 150 miles. Boy Scouts, under his direction and tutelage, have erected nine monuments where the highway crosses the trail. He has followed their tracks in many obscure places. In such a spot he found the grave of Elisha Smith and marked it. He is now searching for the wagon that was wrecked on Dec. 30 while they were descending the mountains east of Douglas. Marvin is confident he will find it.

SUP and Mormon Battalion enthusiast? Yea, verily?

Chapter SUP Eternal

James Abraham Carson, 90, Lehi Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers and a life member, died in the Utah Valley Hospital, Jan. 2, of natural causes.

Mr. Carson, long-time Lehi farmer and stockman, was born in Fairfield, Utah County, July 24, 1881, a son of Samuel David and Kaziah Butler Carson. He married Julia Murrel Cook of Fairfield, Oct. 5, 1910 in Salt Lake City. The marriage was later solemnized in the Salt Lake Temple. Mrs. Carson died May 12, 1962.

In addition to his occupations in farming, sheep raising and mining, Mr. Carson was employed for many years as maintenance clerk at the Deseret Chemical Installation.

A devoutly religious man, Mr. Carson held the office of high priest in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was also a ward superintendent and teacher in the Sunday School. Other church assignments include: secretary of the high priests quorum and a home teacher. Besides his participation in the activities of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, he was a member of the re-activated Mormon Battalion.

He is survived by two sons and two daughters: Harry E. Carson, Orem; Neil C. Carson, Mrs. Alma (Verna) Peterson and Mrs. Robert S. (Ruby) Wilson, all of Lehi; and 16 grandchildren and nine great grandchildren.

Funeral services were held Jan. 6 under the direction of the Lehi Fifth Ward, Bishop Elwood Hunt officiating. Burial was in the Lehi City Cemetery.



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Diamond Jubilee Reviews Utah's 75 Years

Beehive State Up To the Times

Eight scintillating days of programs, institutes, conclaves and excursions comprised Utah's Diamond Jubilee Anniversary, Jan. 3 to 11, principally at the State Capitol. With Gov. Calvin L. Rampton as charge d' affaires and Wilburn C. West, director of the Utah Institute of Fine Arts as program director, the celebration reviewed most all phases of Utah's development since statehood was achieved in 1896.

A general "state of the state" theme dominated the early sessions, with various Utah VIP's speaking on the progress and future prospects in education, industry, transportation, communications, the professions, recreation and the fine arts. The general impression throughout the observance was that the Beehive State has kept well abreast of the times in practically all lines of community endeavor.

Music for the assemblies generally was provided by the various Salt Lake City area high school concert choirs.

Second day of the week-long event was devoted to the story of transportation and communications in a program in the Capitol rotunda. The film, "History of Transportation in Utah" was shown. The presentation emphasized dramatically Utah's position as "The Crossroads of the West."

It was brought out that since 1896, Utah has acquired an international airport, rapid communications facilities, modern freeways and faster rail transportation, said Darrell Welling, chairman of the Jubilee Transportation and Communications day.

Effective Communications

Utah's development from an uninhabited wilderness in 1847 to a self-sustaining and prosperous state in 1896 was attributed to the development of effective communications and transportation systems, said Mr. Welling.

The Pony Express was credited with a part in this development, bringing news from the outside world in less than seven days but only 18 months later the state was linked with the rest of the nation by telegraph. Brigham Young thereafter linked all of Utah's communities with his own Deseret Telegraph System, Mr. Welling noted.



Statues of Col. D. C. Jackling, left, pioneer copper tycoon, and Col. Thomas L. Kane, devoted friend and protector of the Mormon pioneers, overlook impressive opening ceremonies of Utah's Diamond Jubilee celebration at the State Capitol.

Jubilee ceremonies of Jan. 5 were devoted to education and youth and featured an address by Mrs. Helen B. Ure, vice-chairman of the Utah State Board of Education. Mrs. Ure said Utah's and the nation's schools are on trial. She noted that Utah's daily average of school-age attendance is 87.1 per cent and its illiterate population only .9 of one per cent, yet, the speaker deplored, we are losing our youth. She challenged Utahns to continue to lead in education by getting out of "ruts" wherein life flows smoothly and without complication "and where mind-shaking, and heart-stopping spectrum is involved."

Cites Utah's Lead

S. Bertell Bunker, associate commissioner for Business Affairs, Utah System of Higher Education, reviewed the state's higher education program which he observed, now has more college students compared to total population, than any other state in the nation.

During mid-week assemblies, demonstrations, exhibits and excursions were conducted in the fields of the cultural arts, sports and recreation and other activities developed throughout the Beehive State since statehood. Attendance generally was excellent.

Ethnic groups were honored at the State Capitol Sunday, Jan. 10. Governor Calvin Rampton welcomed the assembly, observing that Utah has a great variety of cultural backgrounds and that these groups do much to enhance the culture of the state.

Ethnic Needs

Richard O. Ulibarri, director of ethnic studies and professor of history at Weber State College, spoke on "Contributions of Ethnic Groups to Utah's History and Development." Mr. Ulibarri remarked that it would be "wonderful if Utah could take the lead in giving minorities their rightful place in all phases of American life and do it for the common good."

Jubilee

(continued from preceding page)

A group of Indian singers from Brigham Young University provided appropriate music.

The jubilee observance drew to a close Monday, Jan. 11 as several hundred persons gathered in the Gold Room of the Capitol for a Government Day reception. The gathering consisted mostly of state legislators and their wives. They were greeted by Gov. Rampton and Pres. and Mrs. Joseph Fielding Smith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Feature of the day's activities was the presentation to Gov. Rampton of a symbol of the state's diamond anniversary on a polished plaque. It was a black industrial diamond made by Megadiamond Inc. Provo. The stone, about three karats in weight, was presented by Joseph Kjar, vice president and general manager of KSL Radio.

Story Of Salt Lake Catholic Cathedral

The magnificent Catholic Cathedral of Salt Lake City was completed in 1871 and with Episcopal Residence, mural decorations and land cost \$600,000. The land was purchased by Father Kelly from a landowner who had divided it into building lots. On this particular lot was an old adobe cottage which the priest fixed up and used for awhile.

Soon after the purchase it was discovered that there was a blemish on the title to the lot. To avoid litigation, the seller and buyer agreed to submit the matter in dispute to the Mormon President Brigham Young, and stand by his arbitration.

The president after examining the deed and listening patiently to the evidence on both sides, decided in favor of Father Kelly, and ordered that the title be quitted, all claims against the ground settled by the seller and the deed handed over to the priest.

—The Catholic Church in Utah
by Dean Harris, 1909, p. 282

Greetings to . . . Sons of Utah Pioneers

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Historical Highlights

By Harold H. Jenson
National SUP Historian

It would seem to be quite appropriate and in proper order to toss a few laurel sprigs to the good folks of the Church Historian's Office for the outstanding work they are doing and have done over the many years.

To Pres. Anthon H. Lund goes much credit for keeping Utah and Church history alive. Unfortunately Pres. Lund, a brilliant scholar who spoke several languages, did not write much; neither does his son, A. William Lund, who succeeded the late Andrew Jenson in the historian's office. The energetic and indomitable Andrew probably wrote more church history than any other L.D.S. historian.

Pursuant to family and church tradition, Earl E. Olson, grandson of Andrew, is now carrying on brilliantly as assistant Church historian.

★ ★ ★

George D. Pyper, for many years editor of The Juvenile Instructor, made a most valuable contribution to Utah pioneer history in his long series of articles, "True Pioneer Stories." Andrew Jenson, the writer's father, objected to the use of the word "true" in the title, because he thought "Brother Pyper" flowered up some of his fascinating tales. This series has now been run on down to the life

CHURCH PUBLICATIONS

Publications of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at the beginning of 1971, had approximately 831,490 readers, as follows: Deseret News daily and Sunday 191,490; The monthly Ensign, 360,000, The New Era 100,000 and The Friend, children's magazine, 180,000.

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story of Mrs. Hilda Erickson, last surviving original emigrant pioneer. Pyper's booklet "The Last Leaf," named by Bp. Marvin O. Ashton, is excellent material for a pioneer drama or musical, if the right literary craftsman or musician comes along, and is willing to undertake the project.

★ ★ ★

To Historian Lund must go a deep expression of gratitude for reading and checking most of the historical articles this researcher has done over the years. A. William is a patient and painstaking man, both necessary qualities in any historian. Well into the autumn of his rich life, his memory is as sharp as ever and he still does yeoman's service in the office.

An extra laurel sprig must go to Eva J. Olson, secretary in the office for many years, who has just retired at the age of 81.

★ ★ ★

Tributes are due most assuredly to our SUP historians who are doing such an excellent work in preserving chapter histories. Most valuable are the writings of such scholars as Dr. Gustave O. Larsen and Gaylen Young. Their books will prove of tremendous value to this society for generations to come.

★ ★ ★



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THIRD PLACE SUP AWARD - WINNING STORY**Biography of David Emanuel Brown***—By Ardell B. Hunt*

David Emanuel Brown was born April 4, 1851, in Carrol County, Georgia. He was five feet ten inches tall and weighed around 160 pounds, had blue eyes that twinkled when he teased and brown hair that curled slightly. He was of even temperament, seldom angry or disgruntled and had a keen sense of how to handle people, especially children. He could expect and received obedience without threat or punishment. He had a fine sense of humor. A carpenter by trade, he constructed many of the larger homes and public buildings of Monroe, Utah, after coming to the west from Georgia.

As a child he lived with his parents in a three-room log house on a small farm on Indian Creek, near Bowden, Georgia. When about eight years old his family moved to another farm on Indian Creek near the Little Tallapoosa River, Georgia.

Soon after his marriage at 19, to Mary Ann Miranda Hyatt, he went to work at a sawmill and after several months work received no pay. He then moved onto a farm in Cleburn County, Alabama where they lived three years.

In the fall of 1875, they homesteaded a farm in Alabama. He cleared and planted seven acres of his land and built a house. In the spring of the next year they were visited by two Mormon missionaries, W. P. Sargent of Cedar City, Utah, and Thomas Murphy of Salina, Utah, who converted Mary to the gospel. (David had been baptized previously.) Mary was baptized and disowned by her parents for doing so. They vowed they would never see her again or count her as one of them, which vow was almost fulfilled, since the only one of them she ever saw again was one brother who came to Utah to see her after 50 years. Finally after 15 years her mother did write to her and she treasured the letters with all her heart.

Settled at Dezark

That summer a Mormon company to leave for Utah was being organized at Dezark, Arkansas. David and Mary began to make preparations to join this company. In September, 1876, they left their home to go to Arkansas to join the company. They had an old wagon, one yoke of oxen



*David Emanuel Brown
(1851-1929)*

and 25¢ in cash, two babies and a few personal belongings. They decided to settle in Dezark instead of going on West and bought forty acres of land and built a house on it and cleared several acres.

The company formed at Dezark under G. Boils with John P. Wimmer and Neils Beebee as captains, left Dezark in the spring, with 27 wagons enroute to Arizona. The company passed within a half mile of David and Mary's home, and the captains, wanting them to go along, held up the company and sent for David. He was persuaded to join them and made necessary preparations for a hurried departure.

Head For The West

They packed a few things in the old wagon and left everything else behind and joined the camp that night and the next morning found them headed West from the land they never saw again.

The group camped at Savoy Valley, New Mexico, in September while Captain Beebee went on into Arizona to the Mormon settlement to council with Lott Smith, the president of that camp. A list was made up of the men to go on to the Arizona settlement and David was one of those selected to go. They wintered in Arizona and went on to Utah, arriving at Monroe, in March 1878, where they made their home for many years.

At Monroe they bought a full city block, built a house and planted an orchard, engaging in carpentry to make a living. David built a work shop and constructed most of his own tools, built homes and repaired furniture.

Picturesque Place

He liked to entertain people and for this he made a pond on half his lot with an island in the center. He planted trees and flowers around the

pond and on the island. He made a boat to row, and put up a high swing. He planted fish in the pond and quite naturally this became the recreational place for most of the town, especially after he made the croquet ground where many hours were spent determining the champion player. David made the mallets but bought the heavy rubber balls.

Prior to the year 1888 David spent a work mission on the Manti Temple, working as a carpenter. His special assignment was on the winding stairs and other decorative adornments. The winding stairs are built to stand independently of wall support and run from the main floor to the top of the West Tower. At the dedication of the Temple he took his whole family to Manti to be present.

Settles In Uintah

Another move in 1898 took them to Uintah County, Utah, where they purchased a ranch in the Dry-Fork Canyon, six miles from Vernal. The Ute Indian Reservation was opened for homesteading in 1906, and David settled on 160 acres homesteaded by his sister, he having used his homestead right earlier. He was one of the first pioneers into that section and was prominent among its builders.

He engineered much of the canal line and was overseer on much of its construction and was its first ditch rider. He was the first to have an artesian well drilled in the area, bringing the Staley Brothers in to do the work, which was to give that part of the country the name of Montwells, from the many wells near the mountains. He was active in all community activities, being the head carpenter on the church built at Cedarview and on the house bought, moved and re-built in Montwells, long used for school and social purposes.

Clever Pioneer Gadgets

Among the clever things he built for the home was the old circle table with a hole in the center into which (see BIOGRAPHY next page)

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1971-72 officers of the East Mill Creek Chapter, SUP, recently elected, are shown herewith: Seated, left to right—Col. Oscar Gray, 2nd vice president; Arthur Wiscomb, 1st vice president; Kenneth G. Wiseman, president; Dale Holbrook, 3rd vice president. Standing—Allen Lambert, secretary; Woodrow Caldwell, B. N. Robison, George Gygi, directors; Lothaire Rich, past president and Joy F. Dunyon, director.

Six Buildings, Built in the 1880's Added to Utah Historical Site List

Six buildings, built in the 1880's have been placed on the Utah State Register of Historic Sites, it has been announced by the Governor's Historic and Cultural Sites Review Committee. These sites are:

Pioneer Craft House, originally the Scott School in Salt Lake City.

Little Dell Station at the site of the Ephraim Hanks Station on the old Mormon Trail between Big and Little Mountain.

Goldsbrough Hotel, T-styled adobe building, reputed to be Nephi's first hotel.

Fairview Museum in Sanpete County, which houses a collection of pioneer and Indian curios and relics.

The McAllister Home in Kanab, built in 1892, an example of typical Victorian architecture.

Smyth Home in Ogden, built in the 1880's, known as "The Old Irish Castle."

The committee also nominated the Bertha Eccles Art Center in Ogden and the old Washington County Cotton Factory for later placement on the historic sites list.

Man's Search For Happiness Film May Set Attendance Mark

What may well develop into an attendance record for any motion picture being shown gratis, is being set by the Mormon missionary film, "Man's Search For Happiness." Almost bewildering mass attendance at various world fairs and expositions and a widespread showing in various countries in their different languages, make it quite impossible to fix an accurate attendance figure, but distributors who have kept a watch over the film have come up with an estimated attendance of:

New York World's Fair	1,350,000
Expo 70	750,000
Tokyo World's Exposition	2,500,000
Salt Lake Temple Square	353,400
Showings throughout world in various languages	500,000
TOTAL	5,600,400

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"Promised Valley" production:

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Mormon Miracle:

July 12 to 17—Manti, Utah

Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum: Mon. thru Sat. 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
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Biography

(continued from preceding page)

a smaller table was set up above the table proper. This was the dining table and to receive the food you wanted you merely turned the little top table, forerunner of our modern day Lazy Susans.

Another was a "secretary" built something on the same order, except the top part was a turning cabinet with shelves, drawers and cubby holes to hold books and writing materials. This cabinet, too, turned on a spindle and was up off the table about a foot and under it was a kerosene lamp and bright tin reflectors to throw the light on to the work being done around the table.

David made a complete spinning wheel and reel for each of his seven daughters. Besides these, he made a grandfather clock run by cords with weights attached. At one time he made a violin which he played for dances in the community. He also designed and made a large tin horn to be attached to his old Edison phonograph to amplify sound, long before they appeared on commercial machines.

After his wife died he spent his time visiting around with his family and was at the home of his daughter Delilah in Ontario, Ore., when he was stricken with an illness which ended his life on Jan. 1, 1927. Burial was at Monroe, Utah.

MORMON BATTALION ON THE MARCH

Monuments And Markers Designate Route Of Historic Infantry Journey

*By Col. Marvin E. Smith
Mormon Battalion Commanding
Officer*

Involvement and cooperation are the companion words which best describe the widespread project of marking the Mormon Battalion Trail across several western states.

Many groups are participating and these range from Explorer Scouts to governors and senators.

Although markers and monuments may vary in type and style yet they will be uniform with a distinguishing insignia. In this design is the Pioneer buffalo skull and the crossed rifles of the U.S. Army.

Work and planning have been going on quietly for this activity for several years by the Battalion. In a future year when the culmination is discernable a grand tour will honor those history-making pioneer-soldiers of 1846-48.

John Cross and wife from Orem were guests at a recent meeting of Company A of the Mormon Battalion in Salt Lake City. Mr. Cross presented an enlightening and astonishing history of military organizations in U.S. from the time the Mormon Church was organized to the date that the Utah National Guard was organized. His years of research brought out much exciting details which have been little known. Whenever early day church members were involved in preparation for self-defense you have a feeling of pride for their self-restraint and honor.

Since time was not available for Mr. Cross to give the Mormon Battalion story it is hoped that he can return soon to a future gathering.

Capt. Verne Thurber of Co. A secured the services of Mr. Cross. They both are former explorer-adventurers and traveled little known territory in Mexico together.

A vote of appreciation to Rulon and Fern Morgan of Provo for the painting which they donated to Pioneer Village.

Congratulations to Dr. Orson D. Wright, SUP board member, who has been elected president of the Dental Service Association. Mrs. Patricia Wright was elected a director and secretary.

Where would you like to go? Please write or phone Marvin E. Smith, SUP chairman, 1665 Atkin Ave., SLC, 84106; or phone 485-8028, to express your interest. During the past six months several have asked for a tour to Scandinavia. Others wish a European Temple trek. Let me hear from you.

Those we miss Lillian S. Cole, sister of Elva Reese, was buried Feb. 1st. Our sympathy also to Charles I. Robbins whose wife Bessie passed away after a long illness.

Dr. Voscoe Tanner, Former SUP President Honored

Dr. Vosco M. Tanner, former national president, Sons of Utah Pioneers, and Brigham Young University naturalist, has been paid high honors in the magazine he edited for 30 years. He is the subject of tributes in the Great Basin Naturalist, by Gov. Calvin L. Rampton, Mayor Verl Dixon of Provo, his wife, colleagues and friends.

The governor lauded the BYU professor emeritus of zoology for his many services on behalf of the people of Utah—"a career that epitomizes the ideal of professional and public service," said Gov. Rampton.

Mayor Dixon commended Dr. Tanner for half a century of teaching and research paralleled by equal efforts as a community leader and exemplary citizen.

A 1915 BYU graduate, Dr. Tanner achieved a Ph.D degree from Stanford in 1925. He was the BYU's first chairman of the Department of Zoology and Entomology and held the position from 1925 to 1958.

Dr. Tanner was SUP president in 1962-63.

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HOW THEY GOT THE NAME

Colorful and Picturesque Places Of The Great Intermountain Empire

By T. M. (Mack) Woolley

Kanab—Kanab is a ranch town that was located on the bank of Kanab Creek and was given that name, an old pattern in name choosing. Kanab is a thriving, strategic tourist center, being the gateway to the famous



Mr. Woolley

Kiabab Plateau and Forest and North Rim of Grand Canyon, to Navajo Bridge and the Painted Desert, and also to the Glen Canyon Bridge and Dam, all in Arizona. Kanab is county seat.

Kane County is central of the tier of three southern counties. Most of its area is south of the plateau country and is of comparatively low altitude; nearly all is in the Colorado-River drainage. Kane County was named in honor of a sincere friend of Mr. Woolley, Colonel Thomas L. Kane of Philadelphia.

It was through Colonel Kane's prestige in Washington that the stress of the "Mormon War" was relieved. A bronze statue of Colonel Kane was placed in the rotunda of Utah State Capitol in 1959.

Lake Bonneville was the name given by the eminent geologist Grove Karl Gilbert in 1875 to the extinct Ice Age body of fresh water which covered a large area in the eastern part of the Great Basin:

"Lake Bonneville, I have come to regard as a phenomena of the Glacial

Epoch, a series of lakes, of which the beaches and sediments are to be found at many points in the Great Basin. The greatest of these . . . covered a large area in western Utah, including the valleys now occupied by Sevier, Utah and Great Salt Lake, and its limits and history have been so far indicated by our examinations, that I venture to propose for it the name Bonneville in honor of Captain B.L.E. Bonneville . . ."

Captain Bonneville, U.S. Army, while on leave of absence explored and exploited the fur trade in the basins of the Bear, Snake and Columbia Rivers, 1832-34; however, he was never in the Salt Lake Valley. Accounts of his travels were glamorized and published by Washington Irving in 1837.

Lake Navajo, which is in Kane County, is a small, interesting mountain lake and lies almost hidden in narrow Duck Creek Valley near the south margin of the Markagunt Plateau. G. K. Gilbert in the first geological exploration and study of the Markagunt noted that "Lake Navajo lies in a valley of erosion, between limestone walls and is retained by fresh lava streams which have filled the lower portion of the eroded valley.

It was so named because the Navajo Indians, whose homelands are across the Colorado River to the southeast came into this area to raid the Pah-Ute, and later to make raids for horses and sheep from the whites.

Mountain Lakelet (Gilbert) was renamed to commemorate a skirmish near the lake between Navajo raiders and stockmen from Cedar City. The Pah-Ute name of this lake is Paheuy, meaning "Cloud Lake."

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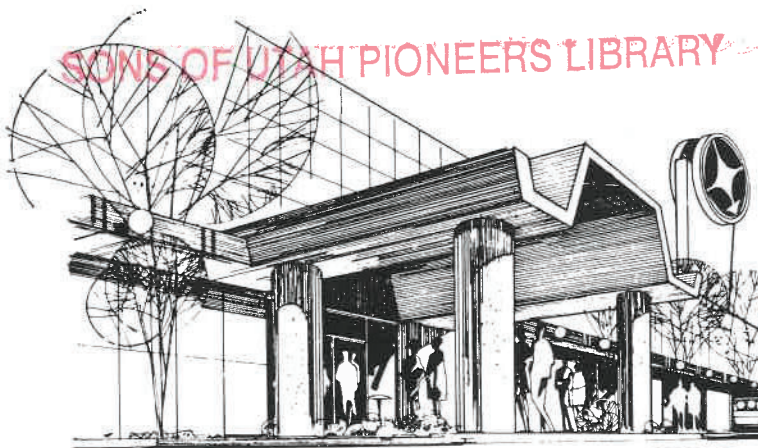
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